# Switch-mode Power Rectifier 100 V, 30 A

# **Features and Benefits**

- Low Forward Voltage: 0.67 V @ 125°C
- Low Power Loss/High Efficiency
- High Surge Capacity
- 175°C Operating Junction Temperature
- 30 A Total (15 A Per Diode Leg)
- These are Pb-Free Devices

# **Applications**

- Power Supply Output Rectification
- Power Management
- Instrumentation

# **Mechanical Characteristics:**

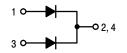
- Case: Epoxy, Molded
- Epoxy Meets UL 94 V-0 @ 0.125 in
- Weight: 1.9 Grams (Approximately)
- Finish: All External Surfaces Corrosion Resistant and Terminal Leads are Readily Solderable
- Lead Temperature for Soldering Purposes: 260°C Max. for 10 Seconds
- ESD Rating: Human Body Model = 3B Machine Model = C



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# SCHOTTKY BARRIER RECTIFIER 30 AMPERES 100 VOLTS



# MARKING DIAGRAMS

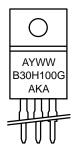


TO-220 CASE 221A STYLE 6





TO-220 FULLPAK CASE 221AH



A = Assembly Location

Y = Year
WW = Work Week
B30H100 = Device Code
G = Pb-Free Package
AKA = Polarity Designator

## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 2 of this data sheet.

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Per Diode Leg)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Repetitive Reverse Voltage Working Peak Reverse Voltage DC Blocking Voltage	V <sub>RRM</sub> V <sub>RWM</sub> V <sub>R</sub>	100	V
Average Rectified Forward Current (T <sub>C</sub> = 156°C) Per Diode Per Device	I <sub>F(AV)</sub>	15 30	А
Peak Repetitive Forward Current (Square Wave, 20 kHz, T <sub>C</sub> = 151°C)	I <sub>FM</sub>	30	А
Nonrepetitive Peak Surge Current (Surge applied at rated load conditions halfwave, single phase, 60 Hz)	I <sub>FSM</sub>	250	А
Operating Junction Temperature (Note 1)	T <sub>J</sub>	+175	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 to +175	°C
Voltage Rate of Change (Rated V <sub>R</sub> )	dv/dt	10,000	V/μs
Controlled Avalanche Energy (see test conditions in Figures 13 and 14)	W <sub>AVAL</sub>	200	mJ
ESD Ratings: Machine Model = C Human Body Model = 3B		> 400 > 8000	V

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

# THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum Thermal Resistance			°C/W
(MBR30H100CTG) – Junction-to-Case	$R_{ heta JC}$	2.0	
<ul><li>Junction-to-Ambient</li></ul>	$R_{\theta JA}$	60	
(MBRF30H100CTG) – Junction-to-Case	$R_{ heta JC}$	4.2	
<ul><li>Junction-to-Ambient</li></ul>	$R_{ heta JA}$	75	

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Per Diode Leg)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage (Note 2) $ \begin{aligned} &(i_F=15 \text{ A, } T_J=25^\circ\text{C}) \\ &(i_F=15 \text{ A, } T_J=125^\circ\text{C}) \\ &(i_F=30 \text{ A, } T_J=25^\circ\text{C}) \\ &(i_F=30 \text{ A, } T_J=125^\circ\text{C}) \end{aligned} $	V <sub>F</sub>		0.76 0.64 0.88 0.76	0.80 0.67 0.93 0.80	V
Maximum Instantaneous Reverse Current (Note 2) (Rated DC Voltage, $T_J = 125^{\circ}C$ ) (Rated DC Voltage, $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$ )	i <sub>R</sub>	-	1.1 0.0008	6.0 0.0045	mA

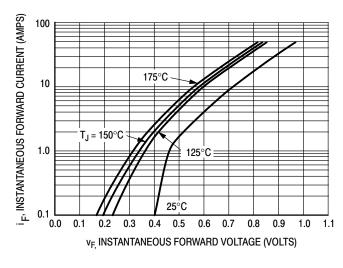
Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

2. Pulse Test: Pulse Width =  $300 \mu s$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ .

# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device Order Number	Package Type	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
MBR30H100CTG	TO-220 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
MBRF30H100CTG	TO-220FP (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail

<sup>1.</sup> The heat generated must be less than the thermal conductivity from Junction-to-Ambient:  $dP_D/dT_J < 1/R_{\theta JA}$ .



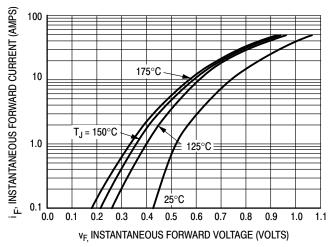
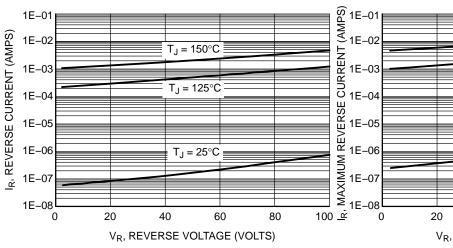
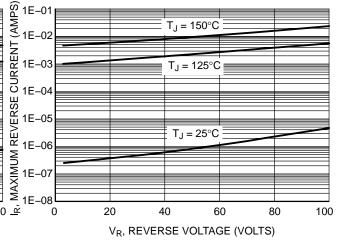


Figure 1. Typical Forward Voltage

Figure 2. Maximum Forward Voltage



**Figure 3. Typical Reverse Current** 



**Figure 4. Maximum Reverse Current** 

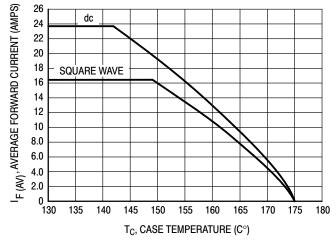


Figure 5. Current Derating, Case Per Leg

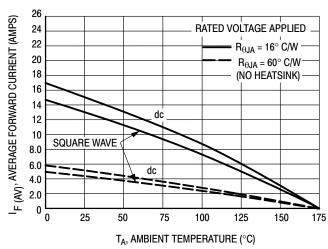


Figure 6. Current Derating, Ambient Per Leg

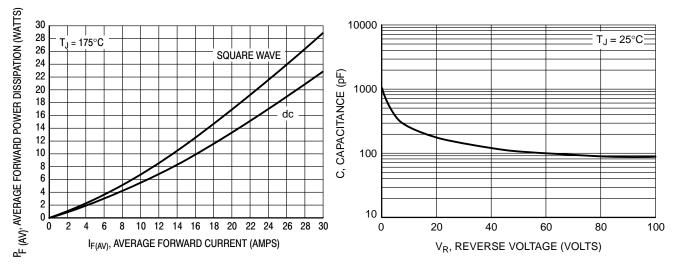


Figure 7. Forward Power Dissipation

Figure 8. Capacitance

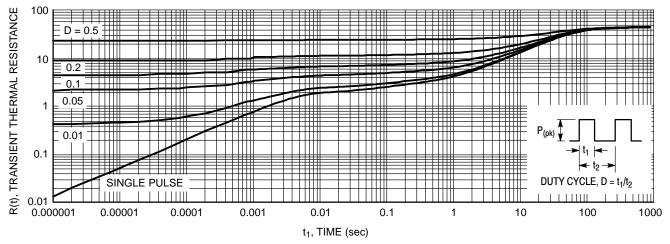


Figure 9. Thermal Response Junction-to-Ambient for MBR30H100CT

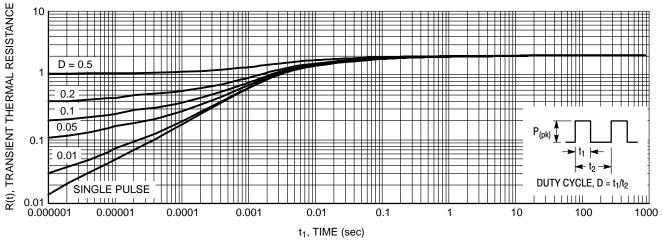


Figure 10. Thermal Response Junction-to-Case for MBR30H100CT

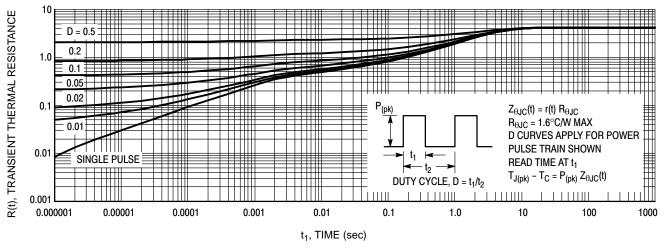


Figure 11. Thermal Response Junction-to-Case for MBRF30H100CT

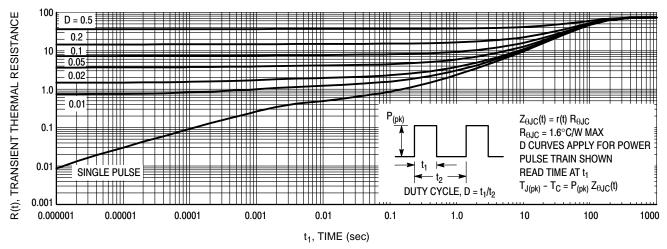


Figure 12. Thermal Response Junction-to-Ambient for MBRF30H100CT

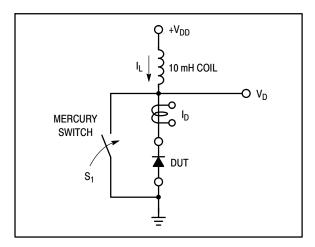


Figure 13. Test Circuit

The unclamped inductive switching circuit shown in Figure 13 was used to demonstrate the controlled avalanche capability of this device. A mercury switch was used instead of an electronic switch to simulate a noisy environment when the switch was being opened.

When  $S_1$  is closed at  $t_0$  the current in the inductor  $I_L$  ramps up linearly; and energy is stored in the coil. At  $t_1$  the switch is opened and the voltage across the diode under test begins to rise rapidly, due to di/dt effects, when this induced voltage reaches the breakdown voltage of the diode, it is clamped at  $BV_{DUT}$  and the diode begins to conduct the full load current which now starts to decay linearly through the diode, and goes to zero at  $t_2$ .

By solving the loop equation at the point in time when  $S_1$  is opened; and calculating the energy that is transferred to the diode it can be shown that the total energy transferred is equal to the energy stored in the inductor plus a finite amount of energy from the  $V_{DD}$  power supply while the diode is in breakdown (from  $t_1$  to  $t_2$ ) minus any losses due to finite component resistances. Assuming the component resistive

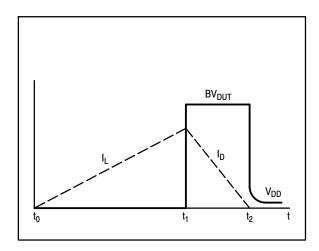


Figure 14. Current-Voltage Waveforms

elements are small Equation (1) approximates the total energy transferred to the diode. It can be seen from this equation that if the  $V_{DD}$  voltage is low compared to the breakdown voltage of the device, the amount of energy contributed by the supply during breakdown is small and the total energy can be assumed to be nearly equal to the energy stored in the coil during the time when  $S_1$  was closed, Equation (2).

# **EQUATION (1):**

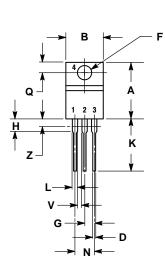
$$W_{AVAL} \approx \frac{1}{2} LI_{LPK}^2 \left( \frac{BV_{DUT}}{BV_{DUT} \underline{W}_{DD}} \right)$$

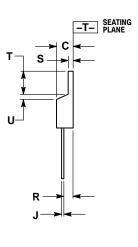
# **EQUATION (2):**

$$W_{AVAL} \approx \frac{1}{2}LI_{LPK}^2$$

# **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

TO-220 CASE 221A-09 **ISSUE AH** 





- NOTES:
  1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
  2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
  3. DIMENSION Z DEFINES A ZONE WHERE ALL BODY AND LEAD IRREGULARITIES ARE ALLOWED.

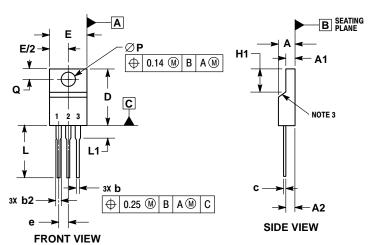
	INCHES		MILLIN	IETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α	0.570	0.620	14.48	15.75
В	0.380	0.415	9.66	10.53
С	0.160	0.190	4.07	4.83
D	0.025	0.038	0.64	0.96
F	0.142	0.161	3.61	4.09
G	0.095	0.105	2.42	2.66
Н	0.110	0.161	2.80	4.10
J	0.014	0.024	0.36	0.61
K	0.500	0.562	12.70	14.27
L	0.045	0.060	1.15	1.52
N	0.190	0.210	4.83	5.33
Q	0.100	0.120	2.54	3.04
R	0.080	0.110	2.04	2.79
S	0.045	0.055	1.15	1.39
T	0.235	0.255	5.97	6.47
U	0.000	0.050	0.00	1.27
٧	0.045		1.15	
Z		0.080		2.04

- STYLE 6:
  PIN 1. ANODE
  2. CATHODE
  3. ANODE
  4. CATHODE

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

# TO-220 FULLPACK, 3-LEAD

CASE 221AH ISSUE F

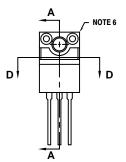


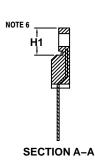
#### NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
- . CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS. CONTOUR UNCONTROLLED IN THIS AREA.
- DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH AND GATE PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH AND GATE PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.13 PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE MEASURED AT OUTERMOST EXTREME OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
- DIMENSION b2 DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. LEAD WIDTH INCLUDING PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 2.00. CONTOURS AND FEATURES OF THE MOLDED PACKAGE BODY
- MAY VARY WITHIN THE ENVELOP DEFINED BY DIMENSIONS AT AND H1 FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

	MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	
Α	4.30	4.70	
A1	2.50	2.90	
A2	2.50	2.90	
b	0.54	0.84	
b2	1.10	1.40	
С	0.49	0.79	
D	14.70	15.30	
Е	9.70	10.30	
е	2.54 BSC		
H1	6.60	7.10	
L	12.50	14.73	
L1		2.80	
P	3.00	3.40	
Q	2.80	3.20	







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